The importance of central-visual perception disorders for dyslexia and dyscalculia

Kucian, Karin

Abstract: Visual perception disorders can lead to different learning disorders in children. These are often difficulties in reading and writing, as well as in calculation and number processing. Dyslexia, the specific reading and spelling disorder, is also associated with various deficits of visual perception which, for example, make it difficult to distinguish between individual letters or impair the text-dependent eye movements. From a neural point of view, the visual word form area (VWFA) in the fusiform gyrus, which is responsible for the visual processing of orthographic information must be highlighted, since the VWFA is often disturbed in dyslexics. Dyscalculia, the specific calculation disorder, is often associated with difficulties in visual-spatial processing. This is not surprising since our mental representation of numbers and magnitudes is spatially organized. This means we have a kind of mental number line on which we store numbers according to their magnitude. In the case of dyscalculia, the construction and the automated access to this mental number line are often disturbed. This mental number line is located in the intraparietal sulcus (IPS) of the brain, the region which shows increased abnormalities in dyscalculia, such as volume differences of gray matter, reduced activation or reduced connection to other cortical areas. Although central-visual perception disorders can clearly lead to learning disabilities of reading and writing, as well as calculation, dyslexia or dyscalculia is defined only when organic causes can be ruled out, which is why a differentiation between classical dyslexia or dyscalculia and problems in reading/writing and calculation due to visual deficits is necessary.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0037-1602891

Other titles: Die Bedeutung der ZVWS für die Dyslexie und Dyskalkulie

Jahr
2017

- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- 2015
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012
- 2011
- 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003
- 2002
- 2001
- 2000
- 1999
- 1998
- 1997
- 1996
- 1995
- 1994
- 1993
- 1992
- 1991
- 1990
- 1989
- 1988
- 1987
- 1986
- 1985
- 1984
- 1983
- 1982
- 1981
- 1980
- 1979
- 1978
- 1977
- 1976
- 1975
- 1974
- 1973
- 1972
- 1971
- 1970
- 1969

Ausgabe

- 06: 403-486
- 05: 323-402
- 04: Neuromuscular Disorders in Children and Adolescents
- 03: 133-208
- 02: 61-132 | v
- 01: 1-60
- S 01: e1 | Abstracts of the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Society ...

- Inhaltsverzeichnis
- aktuelle Ausgabe
- Probeausgabe (01/2018)

Ähnliche Zeitschriften

- Journal of Neurological Surgery
- Indian Journal of Neurosurgery
- Indian Journal of Neurotrauma
- European Journal of Pediatric Surgery
- Current Research: Concussion
- Journal of Child Science
- International Journal of Epilepsy

Bücher zum Thema

- Neurologie

- Pädiatrie
- Neurochirurgie

Neuropediatrics 2017; 48(S 01): S1-S45
DOI: 10.1055/s-0037-1602891
KSS – Key Subject Session
Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York

The Importance of Central-Visual Perception Disorders for Dyslexia and Dyscalculia

K. Kucian
Center for MR Research, University Children's Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
› Institutsangaben
Weitere Informationen

Publikationsverlauf

Publikationsdatum:
26.April 2017 (online)

- Kongressbeitrag
- Volltext

Visual perception disorders can lead to different learning disorders in children. These are often difficulties in reading and writing, as well as in calculation and number processing.

Dyslexia, the specific reading and spelling disorder, is also associated with various deficits of visual perception which, for example, make it difficult to distinguish between individual letters or impair the text-dependent eye movements. From a neural point of view, the visual word form area (VWFA) in the fusiform gyrus, which is responsible for the visual processing of orthographic information must be highlighted, since the VWFA is often disturbed in dyslexics.

Dyscalculia, the specific calculation disorder, is often associated with difficulties in visual-spatial processing. This is not surprising since our mental representation of numbers and magnitudes is

spatially organized. This means we have a kind of mental number line on which we store numbers according to their magnitude. In the case of dyscalculia, the construction and the automated access to this mental number line are often disturbed. This mental number line is located in the intraparietal sulcus (IPS) of the brain, the region which shows increased abnormalities in dyscalculia, such as volume differences of gray matter, reduced activation or reduced connection to other cortical areas.

Although central-visual perception disorders can clearly lead to learning disabilities of reading and writing, as well as calculation, dyslexia or dyscalculia is defined only when organic causes can be ruled out, which is why a differentiation between classical dyslexia or dyscalculia and problems in reading/writing and calculation due to visual deficits is necessary.

#

Die Autoren geben an, dass kein Interessenkonflikt besteht.

zum Seitenanfang